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to be described here. The impressions of the house, furniture, her family, the domestic animals, the family grindstone, the occupations of those about her, her own amusements and childish escapades, impressions of death, etc., all received through the sense of touch alone, and remembered most of them for many years till she learned to write and recorded them, show how independent of language of any sort all the fundamental psychic processes may be. So too the record of the daily events of her life at the Institute, which at certain periods is very full, her so-called poems, her religious impressions, etc., all bear at every point the marks of her defects both in the nature of her impressions and in the structure of her sentences and often her words, but also marvellous success in overcoming these disadvantages. Into Mr. Sanford's analysis of her graphic, syntactical, stylistic and perceptive errors we cannot enter here.

*Ueber die optische Inversion ebener Linearzeichnungen bei einäugiger Betrachtung.* Von Dr. J. LOEB. *Pflüger's Archiv*, 1887, p. 274.

An optical figure composed of seven straight lines may look like the contour of an open book and inclined at about the angle at which it would be held in reading, or by optical inversion its middle angle or edge may appear convex to the observer. Loeb tested children of from seven to fourteen years of age, who were told to hold a book as the figure looked to them, and found increasing the distance of the figure excited the concave, diminishing it, the convex, sensation. Absolute distance had nothing to do with the sensation. Even the movement of a pencil, which was not fixated but held between the eye and the drawing, from or to the former caused concave or convex sensations respectively. Slight movements of convergence are commonly associated with convex, and of divergence with concave sensations. Passive movement of the bulbus sometimes caused convergence. Monocular inversion Loeb thinks due to the innervation which changes the fixation point along the line of vision. The same rules hold of all figures susceptible of inversion.

*Ueber einseitigen und doppelseitigen Lidschluss.* Von O. LANGENDORFF. *Arch. f. Anat. u. Physiol.*, 1887, p. 144.

In man reflex, as distinct from voluntary, winking is always on both sides, but with the rabbit only the lid of the stimulated side winks. The visual field is less identified with the danger field in the rabbit, the eyes of which are on different sides of the head and have different fields, and which needs a strong stimulus to cause bilateral winking. Exactly the same law in man and in rabbits holds of the perfect reflex. Knoll could observe no sympathy of the unstimulated pupil. But it is rare that the voluntary shutting of one eye in man is so well learned that no tremor of the other lid can be observed, and the feeling is that this is due to antagonistic effect rather than to genuine inhibition.

*Die Wahrnehmung der Schallrichtung mittelst der Bogengänge.* Von W. PREYER. *Arch. f. Physiol.*, 1887, Heft 11 and 12.

To determine how accurately the direction of a short sharp sound could be located with closed eyes and motionless head it was first